

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1888.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St.

F. S. HEATH, Correspondent.

NEW YORK OFFICE—104 Temple Court,

Corner Beekman and Nassau streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, without Sunday	\$12.00
One year, with Sunday	14.00
Six months, without Sunday	6.00
Six months, with Sunday	7.00
Three months, without Sunday	3.00
Three months, with Sunday	3.50
One month, without Sunday	1.00
One month, with Sunday	1.20

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscribers with any of our numerous agents, or

send subscriptions to

THE JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Can be found at the following places:

LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 449

Strand.

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard

des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Gleason House and Windsor Hotel.

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. P. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Downing, northwest corner

Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot

and Southern Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Exhibit

House.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office.....238 | Editorial Rooms.....242

It would be a great pity if the geological

survey were to be legislated out of existence

just as editor Croft has secured a snug

berth in that department as a reward for his

scientific labors in behalf of the administration.

One plank in the platform adopted by the

Michigan Republicans reads: "We endorse

the sentiment recently uttered by our leader,

Benjamin Harrison: "It is no time now to

use apothecary's scales to weigh the rewards

of the men who saved the country."

Let the handmaiden wait. A delegation of

more or less admiring visitors all the way

from Chicago has called upon candidate

Cleveland. There were not many of them,

nor were they enthusiastic; but they relieved

the lonesome monotony of the past two

months, and were as welcome as an oasis in

the desert.

The photograph of General Harrison's residence,

which appears in Harper's Weekly

among the Indianapolis illustrations, was

taken recently, as the gaps in his front fence

show. The broken condition of these pick-

ets, it may be as well to remark, is not signif-

icant of the state of his political feelings.

They're all right.

"Or the means to this end (viz: the reform

of the civil service) not one would, in my

judgment, be more effective than an amend-

ment to the Constitution disqualifying a

President for re-election."—Grover Cleveland,

in his letter of acceptance, in 1884. There is

another way equally effective, Mr. Cleveland,

and that is to write a message favoring free

wool. Pension votes help, too. If you don't

believe it, wait till November, and see how

you are "disqualified."

The Boston Advertiser thinks that since

General Fisk, in his letter of acceptance, has

taken such decided ground in favor of "free

whisky," it will now remain for Democratic

organs to claim that the interests of temper-

ance are committed wholly to their care. The

fast bulwark of temperance, it seems, is the party

that has resisted and broken every law aimed

at the dramshop, and that has opposed nearly

every measure of practical temperance legisla-

tion that has been passed in the North.

The sudden and tearful lamentations of

Democratic editors over the decease of Lin-

coln, Sumner, Seward and Chase are very

touching. The grief is a little belated, but

none the less shows their sympathetic nat-

ures. However, they need not despair.

These great men are gone, but other Repub-

lican statesmen remain who will save the

country from Grover Clevelandism. There is

Harrison, for instance, and Blaine, and Sher-

man, and Edmunds, and Reed, and McKin-

ley, and—but the list is too long for record.

Lincoln and Sumner are gone, but their suc-

cessors are equal to all emergencies.

party by representing that the Democrats are doing the same thing with their party in the solid South. The third party is a party of cant, hypocrisy and false pretense, and most of the earnest, sincere men who have been deluded into its ranks because of their conscience are rapidly leaving it.

THE TWO FREE-TRADE CONFEDERACIES.

It is a singular fact that the only two confederacies that have ever existed or claimed an existence on this continent have had free trade. The first was that period of our national existence prior to the adoption of the Constitution, from 1783 to 1789. That was a period of absolute free trade between the United States and all other countries, and it was also the darkest period in our national existence. It would be difficult now to conceive of the weakness and imbecility of the so-called government and the helplessness and dependence of the people under that confederacy. The government was a mere rope of sand. The Congress had very little power. Certain duties were imposed on it, but it had no power to perform them. It could not punish offenses against its own laws. It could declare war, but could not raise troops. It could ascertain the needed amount of revenue, but could not levy taxes to raise it. It could borrow money, but had no power to repay. It could make treaties with foreign nations, but any State could violate them at pleasure. All commerce, foreign and domestic, was subject to regulation by the States. It was a period when the modern Democratic dogma of State sovereignty found its fullest development. Congress had no authority to enact a general tariff on imports without the consent of every one of the thirteen States, and as that consent was never given, no tariff was enacted. So far as the national government was concerned there was free trade pure and simple, but as each State was looking out for its own interest, and trying to take care of its own trade, there were all sorts of queer regulations. Pennsylvania established a duty of 2 1/2 per cent. "on her own hook," but New Jersey opened a free port at Burlington, where the Philadelphia merchants entered the goods and took them clandestinely across the river to Pennsylvania without paying any duty. New Jersey voted to allow Congress to enact a tariff law, while New York refused to do so. Then New Jersey, to annoy New York, established a free port opposite New York city, where New York merchants got their goods duty free. And so it went on—a cut-throat policy all around. This was England's harvest. British manufactures poured in free, and as we could not maintain any without protection, we were compelled to purchase goods of foreign manufacturers at their own prices. We were in a state of complete commercial vassalage to Great Britain—the state she always tries to enforce against other countries. Three or four years of this sort of thing impoverished the country. The few manufacturing industries that we had were destroyed. A writer of that period says: "We are poor, with a profusion of material wealth in our possession. That we are poor needs no other proof than our prisons, bankruptcies, judgments, executions, auctions, mortgages, etc., and the shameless quantity of business in our courts of law." In 1784-85 our imports from Great Britain were \$30,000,000, while our exports to her were only \$9,000,000, a frightful balance on the wrong side. There was little or no demand for labor, and it commanded no reward. The people were far worse off than they had been in colonial times or during the revolution. Mobs and insurrections were not infrequent, and it looked as if the people who had conquered their independence from England would become helpless victims of her commercial policy. This state of things demonstrated the necessity for a different form of government, and our present national Constitution was the result. That gave the people for the first time a government. It must be said to the credit of free trade that it did contribute largely to the adoption of the Constitution. The first act of the first Congress after its adoption was to pass a tariff law in which the principle of encouragement and protection of American manufactures was expressly recognized. This, very briefly, was the history and effect of free trade under the first confederacy. Every approach to free trade since that time has been marked by a repetition of or an approach to the same disastrous conditions.

The second confederacy was that of Jeff Davis & Co., whose constitution declared that "no bounties shall be granted from the treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on imports from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry." The difference between the two confederacies was that the first fell under the ban of free trade through inexperience and inability to control the situation; the second adopted it deliberately. The Southern Confederacy, based on raw cotton and slavery, did not want free labor nor manufactures, and adopted free trade to prevent them. From a confederate standpoint it was wise policy. Owing to the vigilance of Uncle Sam's blockading squadrons they did not succeed in having much free trade, but at the end of the war they were about as badly off as if they had. Not the least of blessings due to the suppression of the rebellion is the rescue of the Southern States from the baneful effects of free trade, enacted by the Jeff Davis constitution, and the establishment of protection, under which the South has enjoyed a degree of prosperity and material development never dreamed of before the war. It would be amazing, indeed, if the American people, with the facts of history before them, and in spite of the teachings of commercial experience and common sense, should determine to re-enact the disastrous experience of the two confederacies.

CARRY THE WAR INTO VIRGINIA.

Mr. A. E. Bateman, the well-known New York banker, has spent much time in Virginia, and writes to the Mail and Express that he is much pleased with Republican prospects there. He finds great numbers of dyed-in-the-wool Democrats who propose to vote the Republican ticket, and also discovers an anxiety among this class to have the protection issue discussed by good speakers. They

claim, he says, that the South has received its first taste of prosperity since the war, during the last two years, under the flag of protection, and they are not willing to check their business interests by voting for a low tariff or free-trade party. The lumber trade is jeopardized by the Mills bill, yellow pine exceeding in value any other Virginia commodity. There are more men employed and more new capital being invested in the lumber business of Virginia than in any other branch of trade there, and it is the judgment of careful political students in Virginia that the lumber interest alone will turn the tide in Virginia toward Republican success. "I do not believe," says Mr. Bateman, "that it is necessary to send one dollar into Virginia, but think good speakers, with an honest discussion of the tariff." Virginia seems to be good missionary ground, and ambitious orators, anxious to be of service to their party, can probably find no better field of labor.

THE CORDON CLUB AND CLEVELAND.

Great minds differ on important subjects. Able administration organs devote considerable brain power and more space to the work of demonstrating that the President's policy does not mean free trade; but they no sooner get their propositions neatly built up, until well-meaning friends come along and knock them over. No longer ago than July 21 the English Cordon Club, the greatest free-trade organization on earth, said in its annual report:

"In the United States President Cleveland's message carries with it the promise of such measures of tariff reform as may be in the course of a few years, make something like a revolution in international trade. Not only would the direct results of opening the markets of such a country be enormous, but if the United States, hitherto the great supporters of protection, should become satisfied that protection is a delusion, and that their own best advantage is in free trade, such a change in their opinion and practice could not fail to influence the opinion and practice of the rest of the world."

Whatever Mr. Cleveland's policy means to anxious members of his party, it means but one thing to exultant Englishmen, and that is free trade. For the sake of unhappy Democratic editors, orators and other leaders, some arrangement ought to be made whereby all persons anxious for Cleveland's re-election could be brought to agree, until after November, that the message and the Mills bill do not mean free trade at all. This present divergence of opinion is very embarrassing to the unhappy people who are charged with the task of electing him.

Mr. Blaine arrived at New York yesterday, and received a hearty welcome from his long-waiting friends. The delay in the arrival of the vessel prevented the programme from being carried out in full, and the immense parade of the night before had been followed by some diminution of the crowd. The reception yesterday, however, was as enthusiastic as any person could desire, and such as no other American but Mr. Blaine could elicit. His short speech in response to the address of welcome departed from personal topics sufficiently to show that he was fully posted as to the drift of political discussion and in perfect harmony with the Republican party and its presidential candidate on the great question of protecting American industry. Mr. Blaine's Americanism has not been weakened or undermined by contact with foreigners. The Cordon Club did not capture him nor the British nobility convert him. He is still an ardent advocate of the American policy of protection. His short speech yesterday had the true Blaine ring, and some of the sentences go right to the heart of the question. Mr. Blaine intimated that he should elaborate his views more fully at a future time. Whenever he is ready to speak the American people will be his audience.

The reception ceremonies closed last night with a serenade and address by the Irish-American citizens of New York.

The manufacturers and workmen of Indianapolis will have a chance at the polls to reply to Mr. Bynum's assault upon them in his Atlanta speech. To illustrate the free-trade argument he was making to an audience of Georgia Democrats, he held that city up as an awful warning of the ruinous results of protection. He said, as the Atlanta Constitution reported him:

"In my own city we have every kind of manufacture, and every one of them have increased their output until we have a surplus, and have to seek foreign markets. In eight months we can manufacture more than we can consume in a year. As a consequence, the factory hands are turned out of work for four months to a year. At the end of a year a laborer is doing well if he is even. When he is out of work he is out of money. His grocer will not credit him."

This is a very damaging attack on the business interests of the city, and it is without a particle of foundation in truth. It represents the essence and spirit of free trade.

It is a condition that confronts us, not a theory. We have had protection in 1789, 1812, 1824, 1828, 1842, and from 1861 to date. We have had free trade, or very low tariff in 1783, 1806, 1832, 1846 and 1857. The unvarying results have been:

UNDER PROTECTION. UNDER FREE TRADE.

Great demand for labor. Labor everywhere seeking employment.

Wages high and money cheap. Wages low and money high.

Public and private revenues large and steadily increasing. Public and private revenues small and steadily decreasing.

General prosperity and activity of private and public enterprise. General bankruptcy nearly universal.

Growing national independence. Growing national dependence.

We recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.—Grover Cleveland.

It is a danger that can be surmounted, dear sir. Enough voters to give your second term to another man will keep their heads level and go about the necessary action to this end in the most calm and intelligent manner. For further particulars see morning papers of Nov. 7 and 8, next.

It is wonderful how unanimous the Democratic press is in the opinion that Grover Cleveland could probably best a sick or dying man. When Mr. Blaine was likely to be the candidate, it will be remembered that the Democratic papers did little else than comment upon his dreadful looks, and the cer-

tainty that he was suffering from an incurable disease. Now that General Harrison is the nominee, the like tactics are pursued. He is represented to be of "a deadly pallor," and to be "suffering with the same trouble his grandfather had." The Journal has before alluded to the fact that General Harrison's normal color is not that of a brandy-soaked Democrat, but a man can look a little paler than mahogany and be quite well. But it is true that General Harrison has the same trouble his grandfather had—the trouble of "sneaking a Democrat out of the way in his pompant march to the White House."

You can't convince any thinking man that scaling a tariff which averages 47 per cent. down to an average of 40 per cent. is free trade.—News.

And you can't convince any sane man that a total repeal of the duty on wool, salt, lumber, and twenty other things, is only a reduction of 7 per cent.

An excellent Harrison campaign song, which originally appeared in the Indianapolis Journal, is floating around through the exchanges credited to the Indianapolis Sentinel. The Sentinel is entirely welcome to this borrowed glory. It isn't often that it is quoted, and for the very novelty of the thing it must enjoy getting its name in the papers, even by mistake.

Mr. Cleveland and his wife will, it is said, visit Slide mountain, in the Catskills, the last of this month. Probably they want to practice for that toboggan slide they are to take in November.

No one who wants to advertise Indianapolis will circulate William Howard's "write-up" of the place in Harper's Weekly. Mr. Howard seems to be a very juvenile person.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Did not a field officer by the name of Hovey serve in the Mexican war under General Scott? If so, was General A. P. Hovey, our candidate for Governor, or some one else by that name?

F. A. KILPATRICK, W. H. YOUNGER.

It was General Alvin P. Hovey who was a lieutenant in the Mexican war.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Give the vote of Garfield and Hancock, and Porter and Leland, in Indiana, in 1880.

A DAILY READER.

NEW PALESTINE IND. Aug. 9.

Garfield, 232,164; Hancock, 225,522; Porter, 231,405; Leland, 224,452.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

What position, if any, did Albert G. Porter hold in the government when nominated for Governor in 1880?

W. H. LESLER.

He was First Comptroller of the Treasury.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Has any Republican President from Lincoln to Arthur recommended, in an annual message, the placing of wool on the free list?

C. W. W. NEW LEBANON, Ind.

No.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Did Thurman vote to pension Jeff Davis?

ADAMS, Ind. L. M. C.

He voted for a bill to pension soldiers of the Mexican war, which would have included Davis.

NO.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Has any Republican President from Lincoln to Arthur recommended, in an annual message, the placing of wool on the free list?

C. W. W. NEW LEBANON, Ind.

No.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Did Thurman vote to pension Jeff Davis?

ADAMS, Ind. L. M. C.

He voted for a bill to pension soldiers of the Mexican war, which would have included Davis.

NO.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Has any Republican President from Lincoln to Arthur recommended, in an annual message, the placing of wool on the free list?

C. W. W. NEW LEBANON, Ind.

No.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Has any Republican President from Lincoln to Arthur recommended, in an annual message, the placing of wool on the free list?

C. W. W. NEW LEBANON, Ind.

No.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Has any Republican President from Lincoln to Arthur recommended, in an annual message, the placing of wool on the free list?

C. W. W. NEW LEBANON, Ind.

No.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Has any Republican President from Lincoln to Arthur recommended, in an annual message, the placing of wool on the free list?

C. W. W. NEW LEBANON, Ind.

No.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Has any Republican President from Lincoln to Arthur recommended, in an annual message, the placing of wool on the free list?

C. W. W. NEW LEBANON, Ind.

No.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Has any Republican President from Lincoln to Arthur recommended, in an annual message, the placing of wool on the free list?

C. W. W. NEW LEBANON, Ind.

No.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Has any Republican President from Lincoln to Arthur recommended, in an annual message, the placing of wool on the free list?

C. W. W. NEW LEBANON, Ind.

No.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Has any Republican President from Lincoln to Arthur recommended, in an annual message, the placing of wool on the free list?

C. W. W. NEW LEBANON, Ind.

No.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Has any Republican President from Lincoln to Arthur recommended, in an annual message, the placing of wool on the free list?

C. W. W. NEW LEBANON, Ind.

No.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Has any Republican President from Lincoln to Arthur recommended, in an annual message, the placing of wool on the free list?

C. W. W. NEW LEBANON, Ind.

No.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Has any Republican President from Lincoln to Arthur recommended, in an annual message, the placing of wool on the free list?

C. W. W. NEW LEBANON, Ind.

No.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Has any Republican President from Lincoln to Arthur recommended, in an annual message, the placing of wool on the free list?

C. W. W. NEW LEBANON, Ind.

No.

THE INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

Universal Expressions of Satisfaction Over the Action of the State Convention.

A "Fighting Ticket" and a Vital Issue.

Chicago Tribune.

The Indiana Republicans may well claim to have "a fighting ticket all the way through."

General Hovey and four of his associates on the ticket were soldiers in the Civil army. The ten candidates on the Indiana Republican ticket five were the blue and heavily all the others were too young to enlist during the war and lack soldier records only because they were born a little too late.

General Hovey, the nominee for Governor, is an excellent man to head such a ticket. He entered the army in 1861 and served through to 1864, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Big Black, the siege of Vicksburg, Dalton, Resaca and Atlanta, and before his discharge was made brevet major-general "for meritorious and distinguished services." Bruce Carr, the candidate for Auditor of State, was also a soldier in the Civil war, and was the youngest private who enlisted in the Union army. Walter Olds, one of the candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court, served through the war in an Ohio regiment, and was the only one of the brothers who escaped with the service. Indiana Republicans have paid conspicuous honor to the old soldiers, and they expect that every Republican loyalist can support with enthusiasm.

In passing over national questions with a bare reference the Indiana Republicans undoubtedly desired in their State platform to give special emphasis to the local issue involved in the election fraud perpetrated against Harrison in 1880. Harrison stands before the people of Indiana as a defeated man, and the Indiana Democrats are now in possession of a stolen senatorship. A greater political outrage was never perpetrated in any Northern State than the Indiana Democratic ticket's adoption of the election frauds and tally-sheet forgeries in Marion county, organized the Legislature in bold defiance of the law as laid down by the Supreme Court of the State, and then proceeded to nullify the will of the people and exclude Harrison from the seat in the Senate to which he was justly entitled. Two of the second-rate candidates for the Legislature have been convicted and are now suffering the penalty of their crime, but others equally guilty in carrying the fraud to its consummation are beyond the reach of any law and can only be punished by the defeat of the party which encouraged their knavish work and complacently accepted the stolen fruits.

The Indiana Republicans well say: "That stolen senatorship is part of the Democratic administration at Washington, now in power by virtue of public crimes and the nullification of constitution and laws." Both in his own State and in the Nation General Harrison's candidacy is a protest against outrages on the ballot and the nullification of law as a means of party success. Whatever difficulties may stand in the way of protecting free suffrage and punishing criminal usurpation of power at the South, the people of Indiana can easily make it understood that election frauds and forgeries are not the price of partisan victories in that